THURSDAY, October 16. } The New-Haven Gazette, { VOLUME III Number 41.
AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt. DE LOLME, *on the* Britiſh Conſtitution.

EW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

ter to the Treaſurer of the ſociety inuted (in England) for the purpoſe effecting the abolition of the ſlave de. From the Rev. Robert Boucher CKOLLS, Dean of Middleham.

leham, Yorkſhire, Oct. 19, 1787.

SIR,

ake the liberty of troubling you in conſequence of an advertiſement I have juſt n the York paper, by which I find ſehumane gentlemen, to their infinite r, have notified their deſign to move Parliament for the abolition of the ſlave . Being myſelf a native of the Weſt-, though eſtabliſhed in this country, myſelf intereſted in the cauſe you have eſpouſed, and wiſh to contribute my of information, to which your public ation encourages me.

conceive, Sir, if it can be proved that atural increaſe of the negroes already Iſlands would be fully adequate to the vation of them, and that ſuch natural ale would be ſecured by humane treat-, no argument could then be brought the abolition of this accurſed traffic, om the private intereſt of a few indi-s, on this ſide of the Atlantic chiefly. ough it muſt be from a number of facts he above poſition can derive incontroble evidence, yet I will ſtate one or remarkable ones, referring you to perin London to authenticate them in a r manner than I am able to do.

bout ſeventeen or eighteen years ago, . Macmahon died upon his eſtate in arith of St. George in the Iſland of adoes. The eſtate was valued, as well can remember, at about 30,000*l.* that ey. Its late poſſeſſor had been in poſn of it ſeven or eight years; but ng it encumbered with a debt to a mert in London, he reſolved to pay off this mbrance by extraordinary exertions: in equence of which he deſtroyed the health ives of many of his negroes. He herefore obliged to ſupply their place with others purchaſed from time to time during the ſpace of ſeven years; till at length upon his own demiſe, his eſtate was left preciſely in the ſame ſtate of incumbrance he found it; the money loſt by the death of his ſlaves being found equal to the original debt upon his eſtate.

Nearly about the ſame time, or a little before, died Dr. Mapp of the ſame iſland, a gentleman who poſſeſſed an eſtate of leſs value than that above mentioned, being (as I believe) but about the value of 20,000*l.* currency; in a ſituation more ſubject to drought, in a ſoil leſs rich and at a greater diſtance from market. This gentleman was rather the patriarch than the maſter among his negroes. Of proviſions they had a plentiful ſupply; his tenderneſs gave them a long reſpite from labour during the heat of the day, from eleven to three, and proper refreſhments were added in the ſultry interval without any labour of their own. Thus foſtered by a fatherly care, their increaſe was wonderful. Another eſtate, on which there were no negroes, was purchaſed, in order to receive the overflow from the original eſtate; which purchaſed eſtate was, I believe, of the value of 12,000*l.* currency. The daughter of this gentleman had a ſuitable fortune, and the ſon inherited a clear fortune of above 40,000*l*: more than double the original eſtate. The daughter is married to a moſt reſpectable gentleman, of good fortune, H. A. Eſq who will I dare ſay, being a perſon of great humanity, certify you further on a ſubject that does ſo much honour to the memory of his lady's excellent father; for it is of importance to aſcertain theſe particulars with minute exactneſs. I preſume the well-known houſe of L——can authenticate the former relation, if it be as I heard it in the Iſland, at the funeral of that inhuman perſon Macmahon. Having now no connection with the Weſt-Indies, and reſiding at a diſtance from town, my communications to you can be of little more ſervice than pointing out the quarter from whence you may derive better information: yet I have not knowingly exaggerated any thing, or miſinformed you intentionally.

It is very certain that negroes multiply in warm climates in an infinitely greater proportion than in cold. Even extreme heat does not incommode them: nor are they ſo liable as white people to the diſorders of warm climates, when their blood is not impoveriſhed by extreme labour, ſcanty or unwholeſome diet. In the Weſt-India iſlands, and in the Southern colonies of North America, they will be full of health and vigour at thoſe ſeaſons, when the whites are affected with fevers and agues, and have ſwollen legs and jaundiced faces. But if the blacks are diſeaſed with flow fevers and dyſenteries, is there any wonder in it, when we conſider that milk and freſh meat they never taſte? Their food conſiſts of maize, vegetables, and either a little rancid ſalt fiſh, or (rarely) a ſmall portion of ſalt beef or pork from Ireland, that is of the worſt quality the market affords; and their drink is, *commonly*, water from ponds, *occaſionally* with a little rum in it; and in the rainy ſeaſons they are not always withdrawn from their labours to ſhelter.

In the northern provinces of North America, (where alſo I have reſided), from the ſeverity of the climate, the increaſe of the blacks is ſmall (indeed there are but few of them), their natural complexion of gloſſy black is changed to a dark unhealthy tawney, and they are ſoon old. But warm climates are congenial to them; in them with tolerable treatment they are prolific and long-lived.——It muſt therefore be the ill treatment they receive in the iſlands that renders yearly ſupplies of new ſlaves neceſſary to keep up the number on the plantations: where, when they arrive, many from the loſs of their liberty, their friends and country, pine to death; ſome deſtroy themſelves; few, if any, are capable of much labour till the ſecond or third year. And it

is a known fact, that when planters find new recruits requiſite for the cultivation of their eſtates, they not only prefer native ſlaves, but will give a conſiderably greater price for them.

Why then, it may be ſaid, is any planter ſo blind to his own intereſt as not to treat his ſlaves in a manner that would amply repay his humane attention? Some perſons do, and find their account in it. Still this practice is not general: far from it. The planter has paſſions upon which there is no check in law in favour of the negro, for whoſe murder (if the property is veſted in him) he is not accountable to the magiſtrate. The planter from extravagancies in this country, from riotous living in his own, and not unfrequently from bad crops, is often deeply embarraſſed with debts to the Britiſh merchant; or eager to make a fortune, he truſts more to preſent exactions of labour and parſimonious ſavings, than to the future product of humanity, or future recompence of liberality. I ſpeak generally: I know there are amiable exceptions; but exceptions imply a rule to the contrary. And laſtly, the planter confirmed in habit, inflexible in obſtinacy, and rooted in prejudice, is unwilling to try the effect of a lenient and novel ſyſtem; from which, to ſay the truth, the vices of his ſlaves (what can be expected from ſlaves?) render him often averſe.

To the printer of the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

Sir,

HAVING lately returned from a viſit to the State of Connecticut, in the courſe of which I had frequent occaſion to behold, with painful ſenſations, a ſcene, which indicates not only great neglect, but argues great want of decent reſpect to the obſequies of the dead; I am inclined to ſay, that to diſcover ſo much ſolicitude about the erection of tomb ſtones, as an eſtabliſhed uſage to preſerve the remembrance of our deceaſed friends, and yet neglect to incloſe the ground allotted for the ſolemn purpoſe, but ſuffer it to be trampled and torn by Swine, or other not leſs deſtructive animals, and in ſome inſtances roads made through them, does, in my opinion, denote great impropriety, and inconſiſtency of conduct; were it the caſe of but one or two grave yards, I ſhould not probably have felt the impreſſion I now do, but when I obſerved it was the general ſtate of the places appropriated for the ſacred depoſit. I can no longer forbear reprobating, in a public manner, a practice, which is ſo obviouſly a violation of the firſt laws of decency, which ſhould on all occaſions be ſteadily adhered to, and more eſpecially when the characters of a people may thereby be drawn into queſtion. I do therefore wiſh for the reputation of my fellow creatures and in the preſent inſtance, for the credit of a ſtate, whoſe citizens have deſervedly acquired commendation, by attending to the education of youth, and a general decorum of life and manners, that they may no longer neglect a ſubject, which I cannot ſuppoſe has eſcaped the obſervation of many; but that a ſcene ſo diſagreeable to contemplate, may ere long be duly attended to, and effectually removed.

A FRIEND TO DECENCY.

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, July 23.

Letters from Bohopel, of the 14th of this month, bring accounts, that the Ruſſian fleet on the 13th, at three o'clock in the morning, attacked again, and completely beat the Turks, and burnt four of their largeſt ſhips and ten frigates, the reſt eſcaped in the open ſea. The action laſted till noon—Ockzakow is now attacked by ſea, and the Ruſſian camp is but ſeven werſts from the place. Prince Potemkin has reconnoitred Ockzakow in perſon, and the Turks were driven from the out works, the ſuburbs are burnt, and the Ruſſian chaſſeurs on foot encamp upon the ſpot. The garriſon is deprived of freſh water, as the Ruſſians are poſſeſſed of all the ſources from whence they obtained it.

VIENNA, July 23.

We have received letters from Cherſon, bearing date the 4th inſtant, by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumſtance, that the day after the action, Rear-Admiral Paul Jones went in purſuit of the veſſels that fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more ſail, on board of one of which was the Captain Pacha, who is ſaid to be badly wounded.

By the ſame advices we learn, that the firſt inſtant (three days after the victory) the fortreſs of Ockzakow was inveſted on both ſides at once; by ſea, by Prince de Naſſau Siegen, and by land, by Prince de Po[tem]kin; in conſequence of which, the T[urks] made a vigorous ſally, but after an ob[ſti]nate and bloody engagement, were forc[ed] to retreat, with the loſs of 1000 men ki[lled] and 800 priſoners.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

Fleets of Sweden, Denmark and R[uſſia]

The following is an exact ſta[te] the marine ſtrength of the three powers.

Sweden has 27 ſail of the line, fo[ur] which are very old, 13 frigates, 40 gal[leys] and a number of armed ſloops.

Denmark has 38 ſhips of the line, 20 frigates, they have built 21 ſhips of line, between the years 1758 and 178[8].

The Ruſſians have only 33 ſhips o[f] line and 18 frigates.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The following is a tranſlation of the A[rabic] of a letter ſent by the the Emperor of Mo[r]occo, to the ſeveral conſuls reſide[nt] Tangier, delivered to each of t[hem] by the Baſha of Tangier, on the [1]5 June, 1788.

In the name of God, there is no powe[r] ſtrength but in God,

1202

The Emperor's ſignature——, the ſeal[.]

2

To all the conſuls reſident at Tan[gier] peace be to thoſe who follow the [true] way.

By theſe you are to know, [that] we are in peace with all the C[hri]ſtian powers, until the month of May of the year 1203, and [ac]cording to 1789; and ſuch nations as are then deſirous to continue peace and friendſhip with us, [ſhall] when the ſaid month of May come write to us a letter, to let us know that they are in peace and friendſhip with us, and then we ſhall do the ſame with them; and if any of thoſe Chriſtian nations deſire to go to war with us, they ſhall let us know it by the abovementioned month of May. And we truſt in God will keep us in his protec[tion]

ainſt them. And thus I have
d all I have to ſay.

The 2d of the month Schabar,
1202, being
the 7th of May, 1788.

ranſlation of the Arabic, of a letter ſent by Franciſco de Chiappe, the Emperor of Morocco's ſecretary, to all the conſuls reſident at Tangier, delivered to them at the caſtle, by the Baſha of Tangier, on the 1ſt of June, 1788.

HIS Imperial Majeſty, whom od have in his holy keeping, has ommanded me to make it known nto you, that it may be made ublicly known, that he is not at ar with any nation whatſoever; d if any nation declare war a-ainſt him, that he will ſend ten alliots and eight galleys into the reights; part of them to be ſta-oned at Algerizas, and another art at Tangier and Tetuan, in or-er by that means, to keep maſter f the Streights; and the prizes ey ſhall make of them ſhall be burnt, together with their car-oes, and the crews put in chains. is Imperial Majeſty will alſo ſend is frigates to America, provided ith European pilots, and if they ake any prizes they ſhall be ealt with as above mentioned, as is Imperial Majeſty is in no want f money or any worldly effects; nd he truſts that God will make im conqueror.

I have the honour to be,
Your humble ſervant,
F. CHIAPPE.
Secretary of the foreign department.

Morocco, May 9th, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

On Tueſday afternoon, the bill for holding the election for 8 repreſentatives in Congreſs, and ten electors of a Preſident of the United States, was enacted into a law. The elections are to be held at the uſual places of voting for aſſemblymen and counſellors, and the candidates at the option of the voters from every part of the State. This mode of electing the members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it was thought was the only one that could have been adopted, without violating the conſtituiton of the United States.

The Honourable the General Aſſembly having fixed the 4th Wedneſday in November for the election of eight federal repreſentatives of the people of Pennſylvania, in a *general* ticket, the friends of the new-Conſtitution will, it is hoped, be on their guard, leſt the names of perſons oppoſed to the ſame, or of doubtful ſentiments, ſhould be circulated in the counties and the city; eſpecially let them "*Beware of Counterfeits for ſuch are abroad.*"

In Scotland (ſays a correſpondent) the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this while they are watching their ſheep or cattle, or while they are ſitting by their evening fire in the winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their ſons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the moſt precious thing in the world. Its very fragments ſhould be ſaved.

A friend to home manufactures wiſhes to ſee an advertiſement for the ſale of American corduroys, thickſets, velverets, &c.

Sheeting linen, ſays a correſpondent, is a ſtaple article, and from the firmneſs and ſtrength of fabric of the American linen, it is conceived that it would be found one of the moſt ſaleable modes of manufacturing that article. If the farmers, weavers, and eſtabliſhed manufacturers would make their coarſe linens nine eights, and their fiaer linen five quarters wide, it would certainly anſwer.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient. dated July 19.

"Our commercial men begin to ſee that they have been deluded by the clamours and miſrepreſentations of the parliaments, and that theſe ſelf created repreſentatives of the people had no other view but to extend their own prorogative. The great point of a convocation of the States General being obtained the enlightened part of the nation will ſee the deſtruction of parliaments with great ſatisfaction. The meaſures propoſed by the king are wiſe and juſt, the abolition of the *Gabelle*, an equal land tax, a free trade in the interior parts of the kingdom and the principle which he conſtantly held out of having *one king, one law, and one parliament* are calculated to render the people richer, happier, and the nation more reſpectable abroad. The States of Brittanny are ſtill very clamorous, but they are principally nobles and parliamentary families. The King and people are equally indifferent about them, the lower claſſes begin to underſtand the queſtion better, and let the nobles fight their own battles. Our provincial aſſemblies are extremely uſeful, and will be the foundation of a general and equal repreſentation of the people."

OCTOBER, 3.

The committee of the General Aſſembly appointed to fix the ſeals to the laws have reported thirty acts, among which are the following:——

An act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth,

An act to incorporate the members of the religious ſociety of Roman Catholics belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's church, in the city of Philidelphia.

Friday October 3d, in General Aſſembly, agreeably to the order of the day, the report of the committee of the whole on the memorial of Eleazer Oſwald, read September 30, was read the ſecond time, as follows, viz.

Reſolved, that the charges exhibited by Colonel Eleazer Oſwald againſt the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the teſtimony given in ſupport of them, are not a ſufficient ground of impeachment.

A motion was then made by Mr. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Peters, to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſaid report, in order to introduce the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That this Houſe, having in a committee of the whole gone into a full examination of the charges exhibited by Eleazer Oſwald, of arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings in the juſtices of the Supreme Court againſt the ſaid

Eleazer Oſwald, are of opinion, that the charges are unſupported by the teſtimony adduced, and conſequently that there is no juſt cauſe for impeaching the ſaid Juſtices.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr. Finley, ſeconded by Mr. Kennedy, to poſtpone the conſideration of the reſolution moved by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters, in order to ſubſtitute the following viz.

Reſolved, That the proceedings of the ſupreme Court againſt Col. Eleazer Oſwald, in puniſhing him by fine and impriſonment, at their diſcretion, for a conſtructive or implied contempt, not committed in the preſence of the Court, nor againſt any officer, or order thereof, but for writing and publiſhing improperly, or indecently, reſpecting a cauſe depending before the Supreme Court, and reſpecting ſome of the Judges of the ſaid Court, was an unconſtitutional exerciſe of judicial power, and ſets an alarming precedent of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the citizens of this commonwealth.

Reſolved, That it be ſpecially recommended to the enſuing General Aſſembly to define the nature and extent of contempt, and direct their puniſhment.

On the queſtion, Will the Houſe agree to the poſtponement for the purpoſe aforeſaid? The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Finley, and were as follow viz.—Yeas 22—Nays 35.

So it was carried in the negative and the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Peters again recurring—On the queſtion, Will the adopt the ſame?—The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Peters, and were as follows, viz.—Yeas 34—Nays 23.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Extract of a letter, dated July 14, from a gentleman at St. Germain en Laie, to his friend at Paris.

"On Sunday morning between eight and nine, the ſky, which was one of the fineſt I ever ſaw, covered itſelf gradually with a thick black cloud. It grew ſo cold that we were forced to ſhut up all the windows. Some flaſhes of lightning and claps of thunder were ſeen and heard at a diſtance. At nine, ſome hail began to fall of the ſize of a quart bottle, or of ſmall loafs of a pound weight. Believe me, I do not exagerate; and I dare ſay you muſt have ſeen or you will ſee, a deſcription of this ſurpriſing phenomenon in the Journal. The hail has broken the tiles and panes of glaſs in the Chareau, and almoſt every houſe in the town; it has deſtoyed all the corn and fruit in the neighbourhood; and large pieces of it were ſeen breaking in the ſtreets like the hardeſt ice in the winter. I leave you to judge, if you can, of the miſchief ſuch a ſtorm has occaſioned. The wind blew from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and Pontoiſe and Conflans muſt inevitably have been the greateſt ſufferers, The oldeſt men in the town, and all the natural philoſophers who long ſince have taken their retreat in this favorite ſpot poſitively aſſert that they never ſaw or heard of ſuch a ſtorm of hail, except perhaps in Livy, when he relates *lapides pluiſſe in monte Albano.* The tilers and glaziers, who came poſt from paris, are likely to pick up a good deal of money. *A quelque choſe malheur eſt bon.* Adieu."

NEW-LONDON, October
Extract of a letter from a gentle
at Muſkingum to his frien
Lyme, dated Auguſt 18, 17

"The ſoil in this country is a rediſh brown, very ſimilar to of Middletown in Connecti Stones are ſo ſcarce here, that think it much the cheapeſt way make brick, and accordingly have a kiln making of 60,00 theſe will all be wanted this fall chimnies. The clay has been ed, and found to be very go What ſtone we have is in quarr and are moſtly like thoſe at M dletown: ſome are fine for gri ſtones. We have a ſufficiency good lime-ſtone. The hunt the Indians, and all who have t velled back into the country us, that after we get twelve or teen miles from the river, we fi come to a level country with a ry rich ſoil, and I think it is yond all diſpute it is the cale, a appears by what I have tried the river. I planted corn here 20th of June, which flouriſhes ceeding well, and I believe is high as any I ever ſaw: it is n about two months ſince plant and will meaſure fifteen feet height. I think this to be an e ceeding good country of land, a will produce very luxuriantly: I a not aſhamed to recommend it you, or any friend I have; and n only ſo, but in friendly advi could wiſh them to come and ſe tle, for in a ſhort time we, or a one, can go on a good farm. think there is every appearan that the enſuing treaty, will bri about a general peace. There a conſiderable number of India here now, and of ſeveral nations numbers more from the differe tribes expected in ſhortly. I he

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Roll of Repr

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Farmington, Maj. W
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Enfield, Capt. D
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Eaſt-Windſor, Capt.
pt. Roſwell Grant.
Symſbury, Col. No
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Glaſtenbury, Capt.
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Southington, Capt.
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Windſor, Gen. Ro
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Suffield, Mr Aſahel
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Eaſt-Hartford, Mr.
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Briſtol, Mr. Joſeph
NEW-HAVE
New-Haven, Mr.
Mr. Elias Shipman.
Durham, Gen. Ja
Daniel Hull.
Eaſt-Haven, Mr. S
Guilford, Mr. Joh
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Milford, Capt. Ch
eon Buckingham.
Wallingford, Capt.
Brintwell Hall.
North-Haven, Mr
Woodbridge, Capt.
Daniel French.
Hambden, Mr. Sim
Branford, Col. Ed
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October [illegible] 300 at fort Pitt from the North
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Connecti[illegible]ction. Among other articles
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peft way [illegible] said to ce 3000 chests of Tea.

Roll of Representatives.

HARTFORD County.

Hartford, Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, [illegible]apt. Jonathan Bull.

Berlin, Col. Gad Stanley, Gen. Selah [illegible]art.

Farmington, Maj. Wm. Judd, Col. Icha[illegible]od Norton.

Granby, Capt. Pliny Hillyer.

Enfield, Capt. Daniel Perkins, Col. [illegible]athan Terry

East-Windsor, Capt. Lemuel Stoughton, [illegible]apt. Roswell Grant.

Symsbury, Col. Noah Phelps, Capt. [illegible]onathan Pettibone.

Wethersfield, Capt. John Robbins, Capt. [illegible]amuel Williams

Glastenbury, Capt. Joseph Moseley Mr. [illegible]hilip Salew.

Southington, Capt. Daniel Sloper, Mr. [illegible]sa Barns.

Windsor, Gen. Roger Newbury, Capt. [illegible]enry Allyn.

Suffield, Mr Asahel Hathaway, Mr. A[illegible]os Granger.

East-Hartford, Mr. Elisha Pitkin, Col. [illegible]onathan Wells.

Bristol, Mr. Joseph Byington.

NEW-HAVEN County.

New-Haven, Mr. Jeremiah Atwater, Mr. Elias Shipman.

Durham, Gen. James Wadsworth, Mr. Daniel Hull.

East-Haven, Mr. Samuel Davenport.

Guilford, Mr. John Burgis, Gen. Andrew Ward.

Milford, Capt. Charles Pond, Mr. Gideon Buckingham.

Wallingford, Capt. Oliver Stanley, Mr. [illegible]rintwell Hall.

North-Haven, Mr. Joseph Pierpont.

Woodbridge, Capt. Samuel Osborn, Mr. [illegible]Daniel French.

Hambden, Mr. Simeon Bristol.

Branford, Col. Edward Russel, Mr. Jo[illegible]ah Clark.

Cheshire, Maj. Reuben atwater, Mr. Andrew Hull.

Derby, Capt. Danniel Holbrook. Capt. John Wooster,

Waterbury, Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Capt. John Welton.

NFW LONDON County.

New-London. Mr. Amasa Learned, Mr. Marvin Wait.

Norwich, Gen. Jedediah Huntington, *assistant Clerk*, Mr. Elisha Hyde.

Lyme, Mr. Wm. Noyes, Capt. Seth Ely.

Franklin, Capt. Eli Hyde.

Bozrah, Mr. Nehemiah Waterman junr.

Colchester, Mr. John Watrous, Capt. Elijah Worthington,

Lisbon, Capt. Jacob Perkins.

Preston, Col. Jeremiah Halsey, Capt. Nathaniel Lord.

Groton, Mr. Thomas N. Niles, Capt. Stephen Billings

Stonington, Maj. Charles Phelps, Mr. Sanford Billings.

Montville, Capt. John G. Hillhouse.

FAIRFIELD County.

Fairfield, Mr. Thaddeus Burr, Col. Elijah Abel,

Danbury, Col. Eli Mygatt, Mr. Joseph M. White.

New-Fairfield, Mr. Ephraim Hubbel, Mr. Stephen Barnes.

Brookfield, Mr. Henry Peck.

Ridgfield, Col. Philips B. Bradley, Maj. David Olmstead.

Reading, Mr. Lemuel Sanford, Mr. Wm. Heron.

Stamford, Mr. James Davenport; *Clerk*, Maj. John Davenport.

Weston, Capt. David Cooley.

Norwalk, Mr. Thomas Belden, Mr. Samuel C. Silliman.

Stratford, Mr. Elisha Mills, Capt. Nathaniel Wheeler.

Greenwich, Mr. Amos Mead, Col. Jabez Fitch.

New-town, Mr. John Beach, Capt. Peter Nicolls.

WINDAAM County.

Windham, Mr. Hezekiah Ripley, Mr. Ebenezer Devotion.

Canterbury, Mr. Eliashib Adams, Capt. Moses Cleaveland.

Brooklyne, Capt. Ebenezer Scarborough.

Killingly, Mr. Sampson Howe, Mr. Zadock Spalding.

Lebanon, Col. Jonathan Trumbull, SPEAKER, Capt. Daniel Felden.

Mansfield, Mr. Constant Southworth, Mr. Benjamin Storrs.

Pomfret, Mr. Jonathan Randall, Capt. Josiah Sabin.

Thompson, Capt. Jonathan Nicolls.

Woodstock, Mr. Charles Child, Capt. Ebenezer Smith.

Voluntown, Capt. Titus Bailey, Capt. Joshua Frink.

Plainfield, Capt. Stephen Hall, Capt. Ebenezer Eaton.

Ashford, Capt. William Walker, Mr. Isaac Perkins.

Hampton, Mr. Philip Pearl.

LITCHFIELD County.

Litchfield, Mr. Ebenezer Marsh, Maj. Uriah Tracy.

Bethlehem, Mr. David Camp.

Hartland, Mr. Thomas Beman, Capt. Abel Bruce.

Canaan, Mr. Samuel Ferbs, Capt. Charles Burral, jun.

New-Milford, Capt. Sherman Beardman Capt. Noble Hine.

Goshen, Mr. Daniel Miles, Mr. Adino Hale.

New-Hartford, Col. Aaron Austin Mr. Josiah Moore.

Harwington, Mr. Joseph Cook, Mr. Eli Wilson.

Norfolk, Mr. Dudley Humphreys, Maj. Giles Pettibone.

Sharon, Copt. Ephraim Mariner, Capt. David Downs,

Salisbury, Mr. Lemuel Wheeler, Capt. Samuel Lee.

Southbury, Col. Benjamin Hinman.

Torrington, Mr. Elisha Smith, Mr. Eliphalet Enos.

Washington, Capt. Jonathan Farrand, Mr. Peter Sherman.

Watertown, Mr. Thomas Fenn, Col. David Smith.

Woodbury, Mr. Daniel Sherman, Mr. David Hurd.

Winchester, Mr. Robert M'Euen.

Cornwall, Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, Mr. Ebenzer Jackson.

MIDDLESEX County.

Middlesex, Mr. Asher Miller: Mr. Elijah Hubbard.

East-Haddam, Gen. Dyar Throop, Capt. Eliphalet Holmes.

Haddam, Mr. Ezra Brainard, Capt. David Brainard.

Killingsworth, Capt. Samuel Crane, Capt. Abraham Pierson.

Saybrook, Maj. William Hart, Capt. Samuel Shipman.

Chatham. Mr. Ebenezer White, Mr. Chauncey Bulkley.

TOLLAND County.

Tolland Col. Samuel Chapman, Col. Solomon Wills.

Bluon, Mr. Samuel Carver, Mr. David Taylor.

Coventry, Capt. Jeremiah Ripley, Capt. Eliphaz Hunt.

Ellington, Mr. Matthew Hyde.
Stafford, Capt. Howard Moulton, Mr. Nathan Johnſon Jun.
Hebron, Capt. Daniel Ingham, Maj. Samuel Gilbert.
Union, Mr. John Seſſions.
Somers,

Willington.

General Aſſembly,

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, 2d Thurſday of October 1788.

THE Members convened in the State Houſe in New-Haven, according to law; and having made choice of Mr. James Davenport for their Clerk, and Col. Jonathan Trumbull for their Speaker, and Gen. Jedidiah Huntington for the aſſiſtant Clerk, and ſaid Clerks being ſworn and the Speaker in the chair, the certificates of the election of repreſentatives from the ſeveral towns were read, and their names enrolled; and the houſe being ſworn and formed, as aforeſaid, a meſſage was ſent to his Excellency the Governor, by Major Phelps and Doctor Mead, informing him that the houſe was ready to proceed to buſineſs. Both houſes then met in the Council Chamber, heard his Excellency's ſpeech and the reading of public letters.

In the afternoon appointed Capt. Bull, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Learned, Col. Fitch, Mr. Devotion, Mr. Tracy, Mr. White, and Major Gilbert, a committee to join, to receive, ſort and count the votes for thoſe who are to ſtand in the nomination for Election in May next, for aſſiſtants, and delegates to Congreſs, and to report.

Capt. Hillyer, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Wait, Capt. Wheeler, Mr. Howe, Capt, Hine, Mr. Pierſon, and Mr. Hyde, were appointed a committee to receive and make up the liſt of this year, and to report.

On the requiſitions of Congreſs for ſupplying the Federal Treaſury, Major Judd, General Wadſworth, Major Phelps, Col. Bradley, Mr. Southworth, Col. Hinman, Mr. Hubbard, and Capt. Ingham were appointed a committee to join, and to report by bill, or bills or otherwiſe.

A committee conſiſting of Col. Abel, General Hart, and Col. Wells was appointed to receive and arrange certificates of the choice of military officers and report.

Appointed Col. Wadſworth, Mr. Hopkins, Maj. Phelps Mr. Sanford, Mr. Southworth Mr. Tracy, Mr. Millar and Col. Welles, a committee to take into conſideration the Reſolution of Congreſs, reſpecting the organization of the Federal Government, and to report.

On reconſideration concurred with the Upper Houſe in the alteration of a bill appointing a committee to join, to receive and count the votes for nomination for Aſſiſtants and delegates, in omitting the words "and delegates in Congreſs"

FRIDAY, October 10.

Negatived the memorial of Samuel Gates, praying for relief reſpecting certain bills of abatements refuſed to be allowed him at the Treaſury.

On the memorials of the repreſentatives of the Society of people called Quakers, reſiding in the State of New-York, and the four New-England States, and of the aſſociated Clergy of the State of Connecticut in behalf of the Africans.———

Dr. Edwards on the part of the clergy, and a committe of ſeveral Friends on the part of the Quakers, were at their requeſt, admitted before the houſe, and prayed that laws might be enacted to enſure to ſaid people the rights they at preſent enjoy, and particularly to ſecure them from being ſtolen, and tranſported to countries in which their circumſtances would be leſs happy than in this ſtate.

Gen. Wadſworth, Maj. Phelps, and Col. Wadſworth were appointed a committee, to join to take ſaid memorials and the general ſubject into conſideration and report.

Granted the memorial of Ebenezer Holly of Greenwich praying to have loſt warrants for taxes replaced by the iſſue of new warrants and gave liberty for a new bill, &c.

Granted the memorial of John Miles 3d. praying relief from an execution in favour of the State, againſt him as bondſman for a recruiting officer.

Accepted in concurrence, the reſignation of Eliſha Lothrop Eſq; Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Norwich.

Paſſed a bill in form on the memorial of Ebenezer Holly.

Paſſed a bill in form on the Memorial of John Miles, 3d.

Appointed Mr Mead and Col. Fitch a committee of conference on the different votes of Houſes on the memorial of Ebenezer Hobby.

Concurred in granting the memorial of the Hon. Andrew Adams, Eſq. praying that the comptroller of accounts may be directed to regiſter two drafts drawn by the county court of the county of Litchfield, to defray bills of coſt ariſen on ſuits managed by Mr. Adams on benalf of the State, and hat a bill for the purpoſe, &c.

Paſſed a bill in form on the ſame in currence.

SATURDAY October 11.

Negatived the memorial of the ſelect of New-Milford, praying to be refunde pences on a ſick tranſient perſon.

Negatived the memorial of Joſeph praying reſtoration of confiſcated eſtate.

Negatived the memorial of Thad Benedict Eſq; praying for allowance o pences ſettling two confiſcated eſtates which the expence of ſettlement was than £ 40. and the amount of the ſal Eſtates leſs than £ 7.

Granted the memorial of the Selec of Killingworth, praying that part o lands of Haydon Davis, under the Ca the Selectmen, may be ſold, to ſatisfy debts, and that a bill &c.

Concurred in granting to Joſeph Will a ſuitor to the Aſſembly, Protection arreſts.

Granted the memorial of Wait Sn praying that notes may be iſſued to for notes to the amount of 400l. burn his ſtore, and that the amount of 320l iſſued, in lieu of the notes ſo burnt; that a bill &c.

Paſſed a bill in form on the memori the Selectmen of Killingworth.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, July 26.

Prince Guſtavus Adolphus, heir to the throne of Sweden, w is now attending his royal fat into Finland, is only in the el enthyear of his age.

Letters from New-England ſa that their fiſheries have nearly fa len off; they are, however, re dered ſo inconſiderable by the gre exertions of the Engliſh, as to b come of no ſervice to that countr the expert hands of Nantucket a providing for themſelves accor ingly, and miſs no opportunity finding employ in the Britiſh fiſh ing veſſels.

The Captain Pacha, previous t the ſailing of the Turkiſh flee from Conſtantinople, ſent for th Captains of his fleet, and addreſſe them in theſe words:

« You know from whence I me, and what I have done in life time. A new field of glo- now opens, and affords us an portunity of risking our lives for honour of our country, our ligion and our Sultan. To ac- mplish this sacred duty, I sepa- te myself from what I hold most ar. I have freed all my slaves, warded them according to their erit, and paid them what I owed em. I have taken the last fare- ell of my wife, and devote my le to this important business, rmly resolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a gnal mark of God's favour in pro- longing my life, that I may die content, and with glory.' This is y fixed resolution. And I have ssembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to hort and command you to fol ow my example in this critical ncture. If any of you are afraid, nd have not courage so necessary n the expedition I am going upon t him avow it openly, without ear of offending me, and I prom- e to dismiss him; but those, on e contrary, who fail at the time f action in execution of my or- ers, must not think of excusing hemselves by vague pretexts, or he disobedience of their men; or, I swear by Mahomet, and the ife of the Sultan, that I will put hem and their men to death; but hey who acquit themselves of thei- duty courageously, shall be nobly ecompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise, and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the cap- tains rising up, swore to conquer or die with the Grand Admiral, who said to them. " I acknow- ledge you all as my dear and faith- ful companions;———return to your ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make them take the path, and prepare to sail to-mor- row."

ANTIGUA, August 25.

On Monday last arrived from Glasgow, the Brigantine Cornwal- lis, Capt. M'Kinlay in which came passengers Mr. James Legatt and William Lockhead—the latter gen- tleman, we understand, is come out to settle the affairs and collect the debts of the late Mr. James Hutchinson. We cannot omit mentioning a circumstance which happened during the passage. A Lad about 12 years of age, named M'Call, fell from the main-top in- to the sea, at a time when the ves- sel was going at the rate of 7 or 8 knots an hour—Mr. Lockhead saw him fall, and regardless of his own safety, immediately jumped after him, and at the risque of his life, rescued the unhappy boy (who was near expiring) from the jaws of death. Such an act of intre- pidity and humanity must im- press every feeling mind with a proper sense of the benevolence of Mr. Lockhead's heart; and as it reflects such infinite honour on him, we feel the highest satisfaction in laying it before the public.

PORTSMOUTH, October 9.

The idea of the Marquis de la Fayette's being at the head of 6000 men, as mentioned under the Lon- don head, is not to be credited. The fact is—the Marquis has been induced by his patriotism and love of liberty to interest himself in fa- vour of those who oppose the new edicts; in consequence of which, his Most Christian Majesty has tes- tified his displeasure, by depriving him of his office of Inspector of Troops, and forbidding his at- tendance at Court.

BOSTON, October 9.

Inserted by desire.

We are happy in being able to announce to the public, that the accusations brought against a fel- low Citizen, in consequence of a late unhappy event, and which has been the cause of so much domest- ic calamity, and public speculati- on, have, at the mutual desire of both parties, been submitted to, and fully enquired into, by their Excellencies JAMES BOWDOIN and JOHN ADAMS, Esqrs; and that the result of their enquiry is, that the said accusations " have not been in any degree supported, and that therefore there is just ground for the restoration of peace and har- mony between them:"——And in consequnce thereof they have re- commended to the parties, with the spirit of candor, and mutual condescension, again to embrace in friendship and affection.

We would add, that were it not for the verdict of the Jury of In- quest to the contrary (for verdicts must always be respected) it would have been the wish of many, that the extraordinary conduct of the deceased, had been early attribut- ed to the only accountable cause, an insane state of mind.

☞ At six o'clock this even- ing, at the brick meeting-house, Abraham Bishop will read a lecture, on The present polit- ical state of America. A gen- eral invitation to attend is giv- en to all persons in town.—— For the Entertainment of the audience he will pronounce ei- ther one or two oratorial pieces wholly unconnected with this subject.

ELEGY,

To the Memory of an unfortunate LADY

WHAT' beck'ning ghoſt, along the moonlight ſhade
Invites my ſteps, and points to yonder glade?
Tis ſhe!---but why that bleeding boſom gor'd,
Why dimly gleams the viſionary ſword?
Oh! ever beauteous, ever friendly, tell,
Is it, in heav'n, a crime to love too well?
To bear too tender, or too firm a heart,
To act a lover's, or a Roman's part?
Is there no bright reverſion in the ſky,
For thoſe who greatly think, or bravely die?
Why bade ye elſe, ye powers! her ſoul aſpire
Above the vulgar flight of low deſire?
Ambition firſt ſprung from your bleſt abodes;
The glorious fault of angels and of gods:
Thence to their images on earth it flows,
And in the breaſts of kings and heroes glows.
Moſt ſouls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,
Dull ſullen priſoners in the body's cage:
Dim lights of life, that burn a length of years
Uſeleſs, unſeen, as lamps in ſepulchres;
Like eaſtern kings a lazy ſtate they keep,
And, cloſe confin'd to their own palace, ſleep.
From theſe perhaps (ere nature bade her die)
Fate ſnatch'd her early to the pitying ſky.
As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred-dregs below;
So flew the ſoul to its congenial place,
Nor left one virtue to redeem her race.
But thou, falſe guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean deſerter of thy brothers blood!
See on theſe ruby lips the trembling breath,
Theſe cheeks now fading at the blaſt of death;
Cold is that breaſt which warm'd the world before,
And thoſe love-darting eyes muſt roll no more.
Thus if eternal Juſtice rules the ball,
Thus ſhall your wives,——and thus your children fall:
On all the line a ſudden vengeance waits,
And frequent herſes ſhall beſiege your gates;
There paſſengers ſhall ſtand, and pointing ſay,
(While the long funerals blacken all the way)
Lo! theſe were they, whoſe ſouls the furies ſteel'd,
And curſt with hearts unknowing how to yield.
Thus unlamented paſs the proud away,
The gaze of fools the pageant of a day!
So periſh all, whoſe breaſt ne'er learn'd to glow
For others good, or melt at others wo.
What can atone (oh ever injur'd ſhade!)
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites unpaid?
No friend's complaint, no kind domeſtic tear
Pleas'd thy pale ghoſt, or grac'd thy mournful bier;
By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,
By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd,
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,
By ſtrangers honour'd and by ſtrangers mourn'd!
What though no friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the public ſhow?
What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble emulate thy face?
What though no ſacred earth allow thee room,
Nor hallow'd dirges mutter'd o'er thy tomb?
Yet ſhall thy grave with riſing flowers be dreſs'd,
And the green turf lie lightly on thy breaſt:
There ſhall the morn its earlieſt tears beſtow,
There the firſt roſes of the year ſhall blow:
While angels with their ſilver wings o'erſhade
The ground now ſacred by thy relics made.
So peaceful reſts without a ſtone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.
How lov'd, how honour'd once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot,
A heap of duſt alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud ſhall be!
Poets themſelves ſhall fall like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear and mute the tuneful tongue.
Ev'n he whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall ſhortly want the gen'rous tear he pays;
Then from his cloſing eyes thy form ſhall part,
And the laſt pang ſhall tear thee from heart,
Life's idle buſineſs at one ga ſp be o'er,
The Muſe forgot, and thou belov'd more!

On SUICIDE.

WHEN fate, in angry, mood has frown'd
And gather'd all her ſtorms around,
The ſturdy Romans cry.
The great, who'd be releas'd from pain,
Falls on his ſword or opes a vein,
And bravely dares to die.

But know, beneath life's heavy load,
In ſharp affliction's thorny road,
'Midſt thouſand ills that grieve,
Where dangers threaten, cares infeſt,
Where friends forſake and foes moleſt,
'Tis braver far to live.

ANECDOTE.

Of the KING of PRUSSIA.

THE magiſtrate of a little village, in the marquiſate of Brandenburgh committed a burgher to priſon, who was charged with having blaſphemed God, the king and the magiſtrate. The burgomaſter reported the ſame to the king in order to know what puniſhment ſuch a criminal deſerved. The following ſentence was written by his majeſty in the margin:

"That the priſoner has blaſphemed God is a ſure proof that he does not know him; that he has blaſphemed me, I freely forgive; but for his blaſpheming the magiſtrate he ſhall be puniſhed in an exemplary manner, and committed to Spandau* *for half an hour.*

FREDERICK."

* This is a famous fortification, where ſtate priſoners and criminals are uſually incarcerated.